The People's Korea

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World Anti-Nuke Conf. Adopts Tokyo Declaration, Supports Korea's Reunification

The World Conference against A&H Bombs was held in Tokyo from Aug. 1 to 3. The Conference which was attended by delegates of the peace movements of 33 countries and 15 international organizations adopted a Tokyo declaration. Photo shows a closing session.

The 1983 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs August 3 wound up a three-day forum in Tokyo after adopting a Tokyo declaration strongly demanding a total ban on nuclear weapons.

The declaration also supported "the struggle for the peaceful unification of Korea." **(See Gist of Tokyo Declaration on Page 8)**

The conference which was attended by delegates of the peace movements of 33 countries and 15 international organizations discussed ways and means to remove the danger of nuclear war from the earth.

The DPRK did not send its delegation to the Tokyo Conference as the Japanese authorities laid down an unreasonable condition to bar a delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee from attending the conference.

Tokyo said that a DPRK delegation should submit a pledge not to conduct any political activity and it should be composed of non-political figures.

Instead of a DPRK delegation, a five-member Chongryun delegation attended the conference in the capacity of the Korean National Peace Committee delegation.

In the first-day plenary meeting, Mr. Paik Jong Won, head of the Korean National Peace Committee, made a speech. **(See Gist of His Speech on Page 8)**

He said, "Unless the U.S. forces are withdrawn from south Korea it is impossible to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and attain peace and security in Asia.

Citing concrete examples, Mr. Paik stressed that a war, a nuclear war may break out any moment on the Korean Peninsula because of U.S. military moves in that part of Asia.

Henderson, an American specialist on Korea when he wrote an article in the Christian Science Monitor on July 27, 1983.

He wrote:

"In August 1957, the 'UN Command' (the Americans) also announced itself free of any restraints imposed by the armistice agreement on the introductions of arms . . .

"Within a few weeks, the US began locating in the south atomic warheads, bombs, shells, missiles, and mines. (South Korea now appears to be the only location for active deployment of nuclear mines, since those sent to the European theater have been removed at West Germany's request.)

"Despite admissions of the south's military superiority in 1971 and former Defense Secretary Harold Brown's announcement of military parity during the Carter administration, no attempt has been made to revive arms control in Korea. With the number of armed men some seven times greater in June 1950 and with weaponry probably 100 times more powerful, the peninsula today is the focus of a dangerous military confrontation and of an arms race gone out of control."

Cutback U.S. Forces Urged as Tension-Reducing Measure

An influential think-tank specializing on the defense policy has said the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) separating north and south Korea is one of the "most tense borders in the world" suggesting a reduction of the American military aid to Seoul and withdrawal of one army combat division from the country as a measure of lessening tension on the volatile peninsula.

The Washington-based Center for Defense Information, a non-profit research group headed by Rear Adm. Gene R. Larocque, warned in its latest report of the Defense Monitor that "The peninsula is perhaps the most heavily armed area anywhere . . ."

It said, "The United States has 39,000 combat troops stationed in south Korea. Those troops are armed with America's best weapons and have nuclear capabilities."

Noting that U.S. military assistance to south Korea during the period of 1972 to 1981 reached $4.47 billion, the report recommended U.S. military aid and sales to south Korea reduced and U.S. Army 2nd Division withdrawn from south Korea.

To Our Readers

The next IPU (Inter-Parliamentary Union) Conference is to be held in Seoul this autumn (October).

The decision to hold the 70th IPU Conference in Seoul was made in Rome last year. The question of a venue must be decided on a unanimous basis. But in the Rome conference the question of the venue of the 70th conference was decided by a majority vote.

In the April IPU Executive Council Session held in Helsinki this year, 63 countries or 43 percent of the member nations of the IPU expressed opposition to the holding of the next IPU conference in Seoul.

The main point of their opposition to the planned Seoul conference is that the present "government" of Chon Du Hwan is an authoritarian government and that political activity and freedom of the press are severely restricted by it.

South Korea does not have a working parliament performing a check and balance function for the administration. In addition to the indirect election of the "president", the power and authority of the parliament is severely limited compared with parliaments in other countries.

What is more important is that Chon Du Hwan himself came to power by means of a military coup, not through democratic procedures.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung, a leading democratic figure in south Korea, who lives in the United States, stated that the current human rights situation in south Korea under Chon Du Hwan, is worse than it was under the two former strongmen, Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi.

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former head of the banned major opposition New Democratic Party, staged a hunger strike for 23 days in May and June to demand restoration of full democracy to south Korea. His demands included reinstatement of the purged politicians and guarantee of political activity.

Students in south Korea continue protest actions calling for the resignation of the Chon Du Hwan "government."

Under the current situation in south Korea where there is no democracy or freedom of political activities, it is not proper for the IPU to hold a conference in Seoul.

Why does Seoul make an avid bid to host the 70th IPU Conference?

The south Koreans want to make use of the conference as a forum to make the outside world recognize the present "government" internationally.

They will make desperate efforts to impose on the participants the idea of "cross recognition" which is intended for permanent division of the Korean Peninsula.

An IPU conference in Seoul will also discourage the south Korean people at large who don't believe the reunification will be realized under the current "government".

We appeal to our readers to take actions to get your views reflected in your respective governments and parliaments.

We also hope that our readers will write us letters expressing your views on this particular subject.

We wish you greater success in your work.

Editorial Board, The People's Korea
August 13, 1983

U.S. Armistice Agreement Violations Number 372,000 Since Ceasefire

Pyongyang charged the Americans with continuing violating the Armistice Agreement since they signed it on July 27, 1953.

"Violations of the Armistice Agreement by the enemy side following the ceasefire numbered over 372,000 cases," said a high-ranking Pyongyang officer.

In a letter sent to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on July 29 upon the lapse of 30 years since the signing of the Armistice Agreement, Major General Han Ju Gyon, Senior Member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission, said that the Americans have frustrated the convocation of a political conference envisaged in paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement and are occupying south Korea up to this day 30 years after the ceasefire.

He also said in the letter, "They wrecked and violated subparagraph 13 D of the Armistice Agreement, introducing into south Korea nuclear weapons and various kinds of modern means of war in large quantities to turn it into a most dangerous power magazine, a nuclear base of the United State."

Citing concrete military provocations by the U.S., including the armed spy ship Pueblo incident, the spy plane EC-121 incident and the Panmunjon incident, the Senior Member of the DPRK side said: "The Americans have gone in their criminal attempt to heighten tensions and find a pretext for the provocation of war in Korea."

The letter added:

"Owing to such provocations of theirs the situation of the Korean Peninsula is now being further aggravated and a very tense situation which may lead to war any moment has been created in our country.

"Moreover, the danger of nuclear war is increasing these days in our country because of the U.S. imperialist nuclear war policy."

S. Korea Only Location for Active Deployment of Nuclear Mines: American Expert

This view was shared by Gregory

S. Korean Youth Defects To DPRK

Yun Gwon Sok, a 19 year old south Korean youth, defected to the northern half of the Republic, breaking away from the accursed south Korean society, reported the KCNA on July 31.

He is the second south Korean

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By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (18)

Chapter Four
Sagacious Leader Loved and Trusted by People

(Continued from the previous issue)

The annals of the Kimilsungist cause are a history of great unity and solidarity of the Korean people who have advanced, fought and emerged victorious, rallied firmly around the great leader with a single idea and purpose.

Kimilsungism which most dignifies and values man shines all over Korea, where the people live in its sunshine, singing of their leader. This is an epical tradition unique in the world, a great tradition which has been built up on the basis of the leader's confidence in and love for his people who entrust their destiny to him without reserve.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung was born into an ordinary and modest family and grew up, sharing joys and sorrows with his fellow countrymen.

His experience of home and social lives since childhood was at the same time the Korean people's experience of the torturous sufferings which he himself saw and felt to the marrows.

Therefore, he regarded it as his duty to liberate the popular masses from exploitation and oppression and bring them a happy, affluent life. Doing this meant to him a true love for the people.

All his life, he has been among the people, sharing with them weal and woe, life and death.

He has devoted all his energies and made every painstaking effort to provide a richest and happiest life to the Korean people who had lived in abject poverty, suffering from hunger.

When shaping the policies of the Party and state or taking state measures, he always gives the foremost place to the people's interests. He has striven to embody their happiness in each policy and measure.

The great leader did not mind taking the trouble of travelling anywhere, if it was for the good of the people; sometimes he toiled along roads and lanes in the rain and snow, sometimes he walked in the early morning when cold dew fell or at stormy midnight. He visited every nook and corner of the country to meet people almost every day throughout his life. He talked with them heart to heart, clearly showing them the road to follow.

Thanks to this great love, there has sprung up a genuine people's paradise on earth where everybody is free from worries about food, clothing and housing, education of their children, medical care and taxes.

That is why the Korean people speak highly of the respected Comrade Kim Il Sung as their benevolent father, and are eager to be loyal to him as a token of their gratitude to what he has done for them, telling of his benevolence and goodness down through generations.

These noble feelings which grew and lay embedded in the minds of the Korean people during the long years of life and struggle have become still stronger, coupled with their feelings of thanks to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for his intense attachment to them and the devoted service he has rendered for them in the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Fervent Love for Working People

In capitalist society the word "government" sounds quite synonymous with "oppression". Under the socialist system, however, an inseparable relationship between the leader and the people is an important factor guaranteeing the stability and vitality of the state and social system of a country.

The greatness of a leader does not consist in how he reigns over the people and oppresses them by means of state power but in how he loves his people with a pure heart, serves them and wins their support and trust.

My recent visit reaffirmed my conviction of this.

Everywhere I went during my stay in Korea, I could hear many a legend-like anecdote about the great love for the working people shown both by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was born into a patriotic, revolutionary family whose generations have dedicated everything to the sacred cause of freedom and liberation of the people. Already in his boyhood, he acquired noble feelings and attachment for the country and the people. These feelings found fuller expression in the revolutionary struggle and became a part of his personality.

So all his thinking and activity are motivated by his warm love for the working people.

In his school days, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il had a warm affection for his friends, sparing nothing for them, and was deeply concerned for the people's well-being.

People often forget commonplace happenings in their lives as time goes on, but they always remember important events, strong impressions and shocking experiences.

An official of Korea who was a classmate of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il gave me a proud account of his own experience nearly 30 years ago.

One day in August 1954, The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il called on him and told him an interesting story. Then he invited him to his house.

Looking affectionately at his dubious friend, he reminded him of the fact that the latter had once said he would like to eat grape.

The schoolmate was at a loss.

The fact was that when the schoolmate had happened to fall ill in the previous spring, the dear leader had dropped in to inquire after his sick friend, asking him what he wanted to eat. He wanted fresh grape which was out of season and his mother had been helpless. The dear leader, too, could do nothing to help him and felt a great pity.

"I have always been very sorry for the grape", said the dear leader recalling that event. "I have got it by chance only today, and it brought you to my mind. So I have come to invite you."

The dear leader took him home and offered clusters of grapes, saying that he would be happy if his friend ate much. It is now nearly 30 years since the event.

But the official and his family still remember the warm love of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

This shows how he was sympathetic with people from his boyhood. It is one of his beautiful virtues.

Seeing that with a great love for the people the respected President Kim Il Sung was working very hard in the noble cause of their happiness, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il resolved to lighten the burden on the mind of the President by all means. Already in his university days, he regarded it as one of his solemn duties to acquaint himself closely with the livelihood of the people by making the rounds of Pyongyang and factories and villages.

Professors of Kim Il Sung University spoke impressively of the enormous time and efforts he devoted to the welfare of the people in his student days.

It happened when he participated in the Ryongsong road project.

One day, during a break, he dropped in at a nearby grocery together with his fellow students. He asked how much bean paste and soy sauce were supplied to every inhabitant, whether they ran short or not, and even sampled them in person.

To the salesgirl who was bewildered at this, he said in a resonant voice, "Everyone eats them, and why should I not have a taste of them?"

At the sidedish and confectionery counters, he asked about the processing of subsidiary foodstuffs and the people's demands for them, and instructed that non-staple food should be palatable and cheap. He bought crackers, tasted some and said they were fairly good. He stressed that the quality of crackers should be raised to that standard throughout the country.

This illustrates how he was dedicated to the good of the people, devoting even his short rest hours to the effort to get more delicious and nutritious food supplied to all—children, students and inhabitants. That was why he went to the grocery and even tasted some of the food.

During the whole period of his university days, he was deeply concerned about the living conditions of his fellow students as well. He frequently inspected their hostels and dining halls and saw to it that they were free from slightest inconveniences.

If he found anyone ill, he would bring appetizing food to him from his home and nursed him as best he could.

When a student, who was a demobilized soldier, was making a new home, the dear leader himself carried the man's belongings to his house and left the place only when he saw the fire was kindled in the kitchen.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan of providing an affluent and happy life to the Korean people who had suffered utter destitution in the past, subjected to all sorts of exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and domestic landlords and capitalists, has been better implemented since the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was entrusted with Party and state affairs to help the great leader.

Considering the people's livelihood an important matter for which the Party is entirely responsible, the dear leader puts it above all else and works heart and soul to improve their living standards.

At the bottom of the present independent and creative lives of the Korean people lies the noble virtue of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who loves them infinitely and directs all his energies and efforts to their well-being.

Everything I saw amazed me and everything I heard excited me.

In 1975 when he visited a mine on the northern tip of Korea for guidance, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il first acquainted himself closely with the miners' living conditions.

Saying that the miners working in pits were precious pillars of the country, he took steps to establish a system under which the central authorities directly supply all foodstuffs—meat, fish, cooking oil,, sweets, etc.

After that, basing himself on this guidance, he ensured that honoured factories were newly built for long-standing miners in all parts of the country, and that the state gave them more benefits.

I was also deeply impressed by the efforts of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to provide better housing conditions for the citizens of the capital.

When Ragwon and Changgwang Streets were under construction, he came to the work sites almost every day, early in the morning and late at night, and gave guidance, even skipping over his meals.

He himself took the lead in the building operation, making a detailed study of work, giving the orientation for construction, helping the workers to correct mistakes, looking into the matter of manpower and building materials or taking meticulous care of their life.

Under his warm care, new 15-, 20- and 30-storey apartment buildings sprang up in Pyongyang, where happy songs of working people are ringing out.

For better living conditions of the people, he works without a day's rest. He never gets tired of his endless journey for on-the-spot guidance, regardless of the rugged path he has to tread. He spares nothing to raise the living standard of the people and give them happiness.

Mines, enterprises and cooperative farms throughout the country have been provided with buses to the convenience of all workers and farmers on their way to and from work. This is the favour shown by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and none other.

It is also the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who was concerned about the livelihood of the four families residing on a sequestered lighthouse islet in the East Sea of this country, an islet which is too small to be marked on the map of Korea. He sent officials to bring information of their living conditions and saw to it that a boat was provided for them to have free access to the land. He even sent thick winter clothes, shoes and various musical instruments so that they might live cheerfully.

People often liken great kindness to the warmth of the sun or the height of mountains and depth of the sea.

Even the sun, however, leaves shades, and high mountains and deep seas have their limits.

But the loving care of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for the people reaches every nook and corner of the lives of the people in this country and knows no bounds in its warmth.

This love for the working people, warmer than the sun, stems from his noble human love born of great Kimilsungism that considers man most valuable in the world.

Here is a touching episode of great love for man.

In December, 1974, a big Korean trading vessel, "Hyoksin", which departed the shores of the homeland, was sailing for Africa.

In Korea a "70-day battle" was going on for the fulfilment of the yearly economic plan which was on its last lap.

At this time a radio message came from the vessel that two of its crew suddenly fell ill on the Indian Ocean and were dying. This was reported to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who was personally directing the grand socialist construction work. He told an official concerned in earnest that the seamen must be saved at all costs because the great leader loved sailors, and because they had gone out to sea entrusting their lives to the Party centre.

He put aside all the Party and state affairs in hand and personally directed the operation of saving the two seamen. The patients needed operation without delay. So he gave instructions that the vessel change her course and proceed to Madras. In the meantime, he instructed the Korean Embassy in India to clear inward for the ship while getting everything ready for an operation on the sick men.

He then instructed a responsible official in the field of transport to post able radio operators and stay in the wireless room himself to direct the ship, without regard to some impediment this might cause to transport work.

At the same time, he gave special directions that able medical workers should give briefings by radio to prolong the patients' lives.

(To be continued)

Korean Researchers Contribute to Agricultural Development In Guinea

Korean researchers working at the Kim Il Sung Academy of Agricultural Science in Guinea have shown a good example of friendship and cooperation and left a deep impression on the hearts of the Guinean people.

The Korean researchers had to work in the unfamiliar tropical weather with its temperature hovering around 40 C, but they succeeded in introducing new farming methods suited to the climatic and soil conditions in that country.

President Kim Il Sung highly appreciated their contribution to agricultural development in Guinea and called them internationalist fighters.

The note of the head of the group Kim Gye Hyon gave a glimpse of their life and work in that land last year.

Kim Gye Hyon and his members are now conducting the research for agricultural development in Guinea.

Follows part of his diary:

Night of Conakry (January 13)

The night is still and growing. I am looking out of the window of the hostel. The streets of Conakry decorated with colourful neon lamps seem whispering and congratulating me. I cannot go to sleep. In my ears ring the speech which the Prime Minister of Guinea made at noon at the ceremony which was held to sign the document on establishing the Kim Il Sung Academy of Agricultural Science.

Tractors furrowing in the maize fields

Every phrase of his speech was warm. He said that the academy was launched by President Kim Il Sung at the wish of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and that the Guinean people had the supreme honour to call it the Kim Il Sung Academy of Agricultural Science. The speaker wished President Kim Il Sung a long life, expressing boundless reverence for the President. His eyes shined with hope and confidence.

After the ceremony was over, a congratulatory performance was given at the People's Palace. They sang the praises of President Kim Il Sung, expressing the Guinean people's boundless respect for and gratitude to him.

How happy we are who have such a great leader! My heart swells with pride. I cannot go to sleep. I feel as if I am looking at the night view of Pyongyang.

Kilissi Village (February 20)

A fresh morning. The village and its coconuts, palms and mangoes are displaying glorious tints in the peculiar equatorial glow. We go to an experimental farm, bathed in the warm rays of the beautiful sun.

For the Guineans, the village is a place kept close to their heart. Those in Conakry some 135 kilometres off in the west long for this place, for here the Kim Il Sung Academy of Agricultural Science is located.

The Guineans have much expectation from this village and it inspires us in our efforts for applying new farming methods. This morning we gathered together and discussed the data on various areas and finally agreed to introducing multiple cropping of rice and maize.

Kim Yong Suk in the research room of crop cultivation took a red pencil and underlined his note which read:

"1. Searching for cultivation methods suited to Guinea, 2. Developing farm implements adapted for Guinean peasants, 3. Irrigation fitted to the natural conditions of Guinea".

It is a revolutionary task facing our researchers. When the task is carried out, the village will be richer and even more beautiful. I see that day in the morning glow.

Kamara, Close Friend (March 17)

We levelled rice seedlings' beds and had a rest under the shade of a coconut tree. Then a man turned up. He is a farmer who came from the FAPA (agro-stock farm) in Molota County. A few months ago, we conducted the soil analysis at the FAPA. At that time Kamara sincerely helped us in our work. He wouldn't forget us and came a long way to see us. We thanked him for his trouble.

He looked with concern at our dusty hands and feet, tanned lips and faces.

He is 50 years old. After the colonialists had occupied Guinea, his family had lived as slaves for three generations. He could not experience a genuine human life until October 1958 when the Guinean people gained independence.

Agricultural experts of Guinea listen to the explanation about the method of rice cultivation and the use of farm implements.

He reminds me of the miserable life my family had lived as servants for three generations under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Such a community of life and the aspiration for the future seem to make us close friends.

The leaves of coconut trees are swaying in the wind and the shades quivering. The farmer gave me bananas he had brought and asked me to eat them time and again.

Bonfire on the River (April 3)

9 p.m., temperature 20°C. The shores of the Kilissi is cooler than in the daytime.

We continue to dig a canal four kilometres long. More than ten bonfires are dotting the waterway.

Suddenly about 1,000 bonfires appear. The farmers of many FAPA in Molota County had heard that Korean researchers would work tonight for irrigation projects and came to join them, carrying the bonfires.

As the night advances, the sounds of spades and picks are heard more clearly. They are vying with one another. The digging which was started some days ago is completed.

May with Rolling Golden Ears Of Rice (May 20)

The crops of rice and maize are waving in the experimental field. In a few days, the first harvesting of a dry season will start.

In the past the yield barely reached one ton per hectare. It was the result of aggression, plunder and repression by the colonialists. But now the grain yield per hectare is estimated at 8 tons for rice and 9 tons for maize. Moved by such a change, cadres of Guinea took us by the hands, and warmly shook them.

An official of the Guinean government said that such a good harvest in the dry season will enable them to do multiple cropping and that May of this year will be recorded down in the history of agricultural development in Guinea.

Some people put ears of rice and maize into envelopes, and wrote something on the surface. Among them was a journalist of the Guinean paper Horya. Perhaps they would convey the mementoes from generation to generation.

Maize Thresher, "Umbalia" (October 23)

Corns are separated from white corncobs by the maize thresher on the threshing ground.

Looking at the thresher, I remembered the days of hard endeavour. To make it, we often went to the practice workshop in a school for skilled workers in the seat of Kindia Province scores of kilometres away from Kilissi. Sometimes, we spent whole nights working on the lathe in a machine factory in Conakry.

Guineans who remembered it wouldn't leave the thresher.

The Guinean government named the thresher "Umbalia".

It is the name of a fighter who had fallen in the battle for national liberation of Guinea.

Delegates to Prague Anti-Nuke, Peace World Conf., Express Firm Support to Korea's Reunification

Delegates of various countries attending the World Assembly for Peace and Life against Nuclear War which was held on June 21–26 in Prague denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country.

Signatures against U.S. Neutron Bombs' Deployment In S. Korea

The delegates to the world assembly from 78 countries put their signatures against the U.S.' scheme to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea.

The text of signatures stressed that the U.S. must give up at once their scheme to frame up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea and immediately withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Solidarity Meeting with Korean People

200 delegates of the United States present at the world assembly had a meeting for solidarity with the Korean people and published a statement.

The statement demanded the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and opposed the U.S. military and economic support to the barbaric dictatorial "regime" of south Korea.

Delegates of Latin American countries including Argentina, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic and the Spanish delegate to the world assembly held a meeting for solidarity with the Korean people and adopted a letter to the south Korean people.

The letter expressed indignation at the nuclear war preparations of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan fascist "regime" and their high-handed suppression of the people and denounced the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance.

It held that the reunification of Korea must be realised under all circumstances in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. And it extended support and solidarity to the revolutionary party for reunification and the south Korean people struggling valiantly for democracy, independence and reunification on the principles of *chajusong* (independence) and justice.

Speeches of Foreign Delegates

Delegates of many countries who attended the recent Prague world assembly made speeches supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification and denouncing the U.S.' new war provocation moves.

Delegates attended the World Assembly for Peace and Life against Nuclear War

Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, called for expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and reunify the country peacefully.

Japanese delegate Miyahara denounced the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea trilateral military alliance. Japan's decision to grant 4,000 million dollar loans to the south Korean fascist "regime" this year is clear proof of the strengthened military nexus between the United States, Japan and south Korea, he said.

He also pointed out that the Nakasone cabinet is hastening Japan's rearming.

Bangladesh delegate Ali Aksad noted that the Nakasone cabinet is stepping up infiltration and aggression on Asian countries in political, economic and military collusion with the U.S. For Asian peace and security it is necessary to check the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance, he stressed.

(Continued on page 7)

World Public Hit U.S., S. Korean Junta's Scheme to Hold 70th IPU Conf. in Seoul

The 70th IPU Conference is slated for October in Seoul. Many governments, political parties and noted personages the world over are criticizing the designation of Seoul as the venue of an IPU conference and refused to attend the conference.

They resume strong criticism of the Chon Du Hwan junta that are making desperate efforts to host the 70th IPU Conference backed by the U.S.

Stressing that south Korea is unfit for holding an international conference, they are calling upon the member nations of union not to attend the Seoul conference.

Follow excerpts of their statements:

Rwandan Gov't

• The Government of the Republic of Rwanda decided not to send any delegation to the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul.

This was announced on July 27 by Francois Ngarukiyntwali, Minister Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda.

French, Japan Communist Parties

• **The Central Committee of the French Communist Party** recently decided not to send members of its parliamentary group to the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, if it is convened in Seoul.

The party stressed that south Korea is unfit for holding an international conference because there military fascist dictatorship holds sway and human rights are violated.

• **The Japan Communist Party** on July 21 made public its policy of "not attending the conference unless the venue is changed."

Pointing out that since the south Korean "government" is a military fascist "regime," Seoul is unfit for holding the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and Seoul was unreasonably designated as the venue of the conference in violation of the usage of the union, the party decided not to attend the conference if it is convened in Seoul.

Political, Public Figures

• **Antonio Beaudoin, member of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles** who had participated in the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, remarked:

It is wholly illegal to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea, a complete colony of the U.S.

Their frantic efforts to convene the conference in Seoul are a plot to save the Chon Du Hwan junta who are thoroughly isolated from and rejected by the Korean people and the world's progressive people and perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas."

The question of whether to attend the conference or not is one whether one recognizes the south Korean puppet regime or not. Therefore, the progressive countries of the world must not attend the conference. I assure you that our Seychelois Government will not send its delegation to the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference slated in Seoul.

• **R. Naraine, Member of the National Assembly of Guyana, and Ashton Phillips, Chairman of the Guyana Agricultural Allied Workers' Union,** recently exposed the intention of the U.S. and south Korean junta to use for their political purpose the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul in the coming October and called upon the member nations of the union not to attend it.

Speaking at a meeting held recently in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, the National Assembly member said:

The splittist moves of the U.S. and the south Korean junta must be thwarted and frustrated for accelerating Korea's reunification.

The designation of south Korea as the venue of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is a result of the intrigues of the U.S. and south Korean junta. This is entirely a mockery and challenge to the independent and sovereign states and the member nations of the union.

I appeal to all the member nations to clearly see through the insidious scheme of the U.S. and south Korea to use the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference for their political pupose of covering up their manoeuvres for "two Koreas" and a new war, and refuse to attend the conference scheduled in Seoul.

• At a lecture given on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War **Ashton Phillips, Chairman of the Guyana Agricultural Allied Workers' Union,** said:

The decision to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea, a colony of the intrigues to cover up its "two Koreas" plot and occupation of south Korea.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union must never fall a victim to the political artifice of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta to conceal the "two Koreas" plot and deliver themselves from international isolation.

• **H.S. Surjet, Indian Parliamentarian, and Pathirana Jayaratno, Sri Lankan ex-parliamentarian,** who had participated in the world conference "Against Nuclear War and for Peace and Life" held in Prague recently made public a joint statement.

The statement said:

It would be a most shocking event for many parliamentarians of the world to accept the recent decision to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul, south Korea. Because south Korea is an area under the United States' occupation and a colony under its political and economic domination.

More than 40,000 U.S. troops are constantly stationed in south Korea. And the repressive, dictatorial and fascist Chon Du Hwan "regime" has filthy records of violation of human rights, repression of all democrats and opposition figures, repression of freedom and disregard for constitutional politics.

It would be incompatible with the thinking of those committed to peace and democracy to discuss constitutional democracy in such place.

• In his talk issued on July 30, **Ahmed Harmroush, General Secretary of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee,** called on parliamentarians who love justice and peace not to attend the Seoul conference.

It said:

The usage of unanimity in choosing the venue of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was violated by the manoeuvres of the U.S. dead set against reunification of Korea. This shows how far they have gone in their political intrigues to create "two Koreas."

If they think they can deliver the south Korean fascist clique from international isolation with such clumsy drama, it is a miscalculation. Because no one can deny the fact that the Chon Du Hwan plays the role of a stooge executing the Asian strategy of the U.S.

All the crimes committed by the south Korean fascist group have been exposed and denounced at the U.N. General Assembly sessions, non-aligned summit conferences and other international forums.

The parliamentarians of all countries who love justice and peace and are conscious of the urgency of the reunification of Korea should not be fooled by the political intrigues of the U.S. and the south Korean junta but lay bare their true color.

As the convocation of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul would lay a new obstacle to the Korean people's efforts to reunify the divided country at an early date independently and peacefully without foreign interference, the parliamentarians who love justice and peace should not participate in the Seoul conference.

The parliaments of all peace-loving countries should not send their delegations to the Seoul conference and thus express solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to terminate the split of the country.

It is an urgent task facing the world's peace-loving people to thoroughly isolate the repressive, splittist and dependent south Korean fascist "regime" in the international arena as international sanctions are imposed upon the Israeli Zionist regime and the South African racist regime.

The member nations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union must frustrate the arbitrariness of the U.S. and uphold the intrinsic idea of the union.

• **Ibrahim Unis, General Secretary of the Egyptian Association for Human Rights** made public a talk on July 18.

He said:

The scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea, a target of world public condemnation, is hardly understandable. This is a challenge to the world peace-loving forces. Because, the Inter-Parliamentary Union whose idea is to safeguard world peace and security has so far regarded it as a stage to choose the venue of its conference by consensus of its member nations.

But Seoul was decided as the venue of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in defiance of the opposition of many member nations. It is entirely unreasonable as it ignores the union's usage.

We consider this decision defying the opposition of many member

(Continued on page 5)

Rodong Sinmun On IPU Conf.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, rapped in its recent articles the U.S. and south Korean junta that are attempting to use 70th Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union as political plaything.

Follow excerpts of articles:

(Jul. 23 Commentary)

On July 20 the Chon Du Hwan group staged a "civilian defence day training" throughout south Korea, and is now planning military operations including "civilian anti-air raid training."

Noting that the Chon Du Hwan junta are abusing the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for their treacherous acts, the signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun said:

This racket is a criminal move to complete war preparations under the pretext of preventing someone's "provocation" with the approach of the international conference. While shipping in quantities of sophisticated weapons and equipment these days to reinforce the puppet army, the puppets mobilize the puppet army, police and even civilian forces in ceaseless provocate war exercises for a simulated attack on US.

They took steps for "readjusting and completing" the "mobilization posture" of all human and material resources of south Korea in preparation for the socalled "contingency."

Strengthening "civilian defence education" among the population, the Chon Du Hwan group seeks to drive them together with the puppet army into military operations for stepping up war preparations.

The traitorous clique are making desperate efforts to create an atmosphere of terror in the south Korean society and bind the people more tightly to the military fascist club order with the approach of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and thereby prevent them from rising in the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle and maintain their political "stability."

It is proved by the fact that they intend to intensively conduct drills by moving the period of "civilian defence education" for this year up to October, the month designated for the International Conference.

It is foolish of them to talk about the conference and the like while creating a horrifying atmosphere in south Korea.

Voices denouncing the Chon Du Hwan junta's fascist repression and war moves are ringing louder at home and abroad.

(Jul. 25 Issue)

Noting that Seoul was chosen as the venue of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as a result of the U.S. intrigues, the paper said:

To begin with, Seoul is the last place to be designated as the venue of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S.: It is a horrible living hell of the 20th century where repression and terrorism prevail and an aggressive military base where the U.S. is frantically stepping up preparations for the provocation of a nuclear war. Moreover, the present south Korean junta are heinous fascist murderers who know nothing but bayonet and human scum not worth having any contact with for people who love justice.

It is not fortuitous that the governments and people of many countries in the world do not recognize the south Korean puppet regime but determinedly severed their diplomatic relations established with it.

In persistently trying to have the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul by tricks in defiance of the opposition of many countries, the U.S. and the south Korean junta seek an aim to use it for their sinister political purpose.

Above all, the U.S. imperialists try to make a fait accompli this time the "cross recognition" of the north and the south of Korea, part of their "two Koreas" plot.

By inviting to Seoul the socialist countries, non-aligned and third world countries which do not recognize south Korea as a state or have no diplomatic relations with it, they intend to make it appear as if these countries recognized south Korea as an "independent state."

Through the holding of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul they also scheme to conceal the reality of south Korea in a terror-ridden atmosphere of aggression and war preparations, refurbish the public image of the Chon Du Hwan junta and thereby deliver this clique from international isolation and save their colonial rule from crisis.

In a nutshell, they plan to abuse the sacred international organisation called Inter-Parliamentary Union as a tool for their "two Koreas" plot.

To go to south Korea under such circumstances will result in conniving at and encouraging the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta and their brutal repression, their moves for the perpetuation of the national division and new war provocation manoeuvres. And the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union will be a political victim of U.S.

(Aug. 3 Issue)

Parliamentary government is, in essence, party government, which proceeds from the freedom of political activity.

Parliamentary government is out of the question in south Korea destitute of the freedom of political activity.

The real ruler of south Korea is the U.S. who is occupying it.

The Syngman Rhee puppet regime which lasted for 12 years was a gangsterlaughtly fascist dictatorial regime, and the Pak Jung Hi rule was all along a continuation of the proclamation of "emergency martial laws" and invocation of "emergency measures."

Now the Chon Du Hwan group resorts to a more heinous fascist arbitrariness than the defunct dictators buried underground by judgement of his people, began with the dissolution of all political parties and organizations and ban on all political activities.

The Chon Du Hwan group's "law on special measures for the renovation of political climate" put a ban on the political activities of all the opposition political figures and disqualified 70 per cent of the "national assemblymen."

The present "national assembly" in south Korea is nothing but a camouflage for the military dic-

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World Public Opinion on IPU Conf.

(Continued from page 4)

nations as part of the imperialists' schemes to keep Korea divided for ever by creating "two Koreas."

It is as clear as daylight that in holding the 70th conference in Seoul the imperialists and the south Korean puppets pursuit the heinous purpose to have the south Korean "regime" recognized internationally and fabricate "two Koreas."

If the Inter-Parliamentary Conference is held in Seoul, it cannot be a peaceful and democratic conference and, therefore, a resolution conforming to its consistent idea cannot be adopted there.

The south Korean "regime" is not an independent regime and south Korea is not an independent and sovereign state.

South Korea is a complete colony under U.S. military occupation and its political and economic yoke.

The south Korean "regime" is a marionette regime without any real power and a tool executing the U.S. policies of colonial enslavement and war.

In south Korea today democracy and human rights are ruthlessly violated and those people and conscientious democratic figures who call for the democratization of society and national reunification are arrested and referred to trial or banished abroad.

Therefore, the imperialists' scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea where justice and human rights are crudely violated and exercises for a nuclear war are staged almost every day must never be allowed.

We declare that the Inter-Parliamentary Union advocating world peace and security and human rights should not fall a victim to the imperialists' political intrigues.

South Korea is not a place for those who love justice and peace to visit.

I call upon all the member nations which love justice and peace not to send their delegations to Seoul, looking straight at the stark reality.

● To hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul is part of the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique.

We hold that the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference should be held not in Seoul, but in other place.

So stressed **Patonou Jean Mari, Chairman of the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,** in his talk issued on July 25.

He said:

To hold any international conference in Seoul means backing the division of Korea and supporting the U.S. colonial rule over south Korea.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union with a history of one hundred years has held its conferences and council meetings in those places which all its member nations approved.

But, the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique, despite the opposition of many member nations, unilaterally "decided" to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

This unilateral "decision" fabricated by the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique is a challenge and insult to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, all its member nations and the world people.

Our committee holds that in case the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference is held in Seoul, the denunciation of the Seoul Conference.

● **Alice Nicolau, Reporter of the Portuguese Paper "Diario De Lisboa,"** said:

The U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta scheme to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul. This is their political plot against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is also a sinister intrigue of the world reactionaries led by the U.S. to create "two Koreas" and realize the proposal for "simultaneous entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition."

Their scheme to hold the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul is not only a grave challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also an unpardonable challenge to the democratic parliamentarians of the world.

● **Mario Carpio Nicolle, General Coordinator of the Association of Democratic Journalists of Guatemala,** said:

The scheme of the U.S. and the south Korean "regime" to convene the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul is entirely illegal either in view of international law or in the light of the practice of humanity.

South Korea is a colony of U.S. and the south Korean "regime" is a colonial puppet regime which cannot exercise sovereigny. It is clear to everyone that an international conference cannot be held in south Korea.

● **Lim Wheeler, delegate of the organ of the Communist Party of the United States "Daily World"** who had participated in the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism And for Friendship And Peace, said:

The Seoul puppets' scheme to host the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was authored wholly by Reagan and is encouraged by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

We will lift up our voices to frustrate the enemy's moves extensive mass campaign in the United States.

● **Alice Nicolau, journalist of the Portuguese paper "Diario De Lisboa,"** stressed this in his article of the intrigues of the U.S. and south Korea to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

Noting that the convocation of the conference in Seoul is an insult to the rights of all nations, he said:

In the period of fascist dictatorship in Portugal, the Inter-Parliamentary Union never approved of the convocation of its conference in Lisbon, because the then Portuguese Parliament failed to represent the free will of the people and perform its function as an independent parliament with a genuine legislation.

If an Inter-Parliamentary Conference were held in Seoul of south Korea, a colony under foreign occupation and the fascist puppet regime, it would mean violating the usage of this union.

Accordingly, for any parliamentarian to participate in the Seoul conference means recognizing the puppet national assembly of south Korea, disqualifying himself as a delegate and gravely violating the democratic idea of the parliament.

The scheme to hold the conference in Seoul is unreasonable also because south Korea is not a legitimate state.

As the world knows, the south Korean junta was fabricated by the U.S. who occupied the southern half of Korea by force of arms.

There exists only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an independent, self-supporting and free state, on the Korean Peninsula.

Therefore, it is intolerable to hold the conference in south Korea where there are puppets who have no sovereignty and are not entitled to take seat in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

In schemning to hold the conference in Seoul, the U.S. to the south Korean puppet government with no legitimacy and create "two Koreas."

If the conference were held in Seoul, the participants would be accomplices of the intrigues of the U.S. and gravely encroach upon the DPRK and the Korean people and peace in Asia and the world.

● **The chief of the editorial staff of the Portuguese paper "O Diario"** stressed in his travel notes on Korea that the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union should not be convened in Seoul.

Under the subtitle "Inter-Parliamentary Union operation" he wrote:

The U.S. and its underlings scheme to convene the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul. This is part of their "two Koreas" plot to divide Korea into two for ever by having Korea recognized as "two States" and making the north and south enter the United Nations separately.

The holding of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in south Korea is to encourage the Chon Du Hwan dictatorship and oppose the struggle of the south Korean democratic figures and patriots.

Today parliamentarians of many countries are opposed to the convocation of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

If this conference is convened in Seoul, it will leave a blot impairing the authority and prestige of this dignified organisation in its history of nearly one hundred years.

If the conference is held in Seoul, it will be contradictory to the internal regulations of the union stipulating that an Inter-Parliamentary Conference should not be convened in a place of international disputes.

Various Organizations

● **The Norway-Kreya Friendship Association** recently sent a letter to 150 Norwegian parliamentarians.

The letter says:

The south Korean society is pregnant with acute contradictions. Patriotic students, democrats and numerous people rose in the struggle for democracy in society and human rights.

Chon Du Hwan who usurped "power" by a brutal means brought great misfortunes and disasters to all people of south Korea, particularly to Kwangju people.

In the past three years since Chon Du Hwan took office, only the fascist repression of people has been intensified in south Korea. Kim Yong Sam, President of the defunct New Democratic Party, and other democrats and religionists held a hunger strike at the risk of their lives for democratisation of the south Korean society and against suppression of human rights. In support of this, the Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party and 95 socialist members of the Diet sent a letter of protest to the traitor Chon Du Hwan in joint name.

Noting that fascist repression by the south Korean "government" cannot be overlooked, a representative of a Japanese political party said that Seoul is unfit for the venue of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and held that Japan should not send its delegation to this conference.

We call upon all the parliamentarians who cherish democracy and human rights to express full support to the south Korean people's just struggle.

The Chon Du Hwan "government" can never be the "host" of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference. **(July 22 KCNA report)**

● **A delegation of the Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo** called upon the governments and national assemblies of all countries which love peace, freedom and justice not to attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in south Korea.

So stressed the delegation of the Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo headed by its Honorary Chairman Dieudone Kimbembe, Minister of Justice, in a statement issued in Pyongyang prior to the delegation's departure for home.

Noting that the decision to hold the conference in Seoul is illegal and contradictory to the will of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, the statement says:

Choosing Seoul as the venue of the conference is illegal because in view of the U.N. Charter south Korea is not a state but the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only legitimate state of Korea.

Another reason is that it is intolerable for those countries which have no diplomatic relations with south Korea to allow their parliamentarians to go to south Korea which is recognized by no one.

And south Korea is a colony occupied and wirepulled by the United States.

Sending delegates to Seoul is an act indirectly encouraging the occupation of outside forces and implicitly recognizing the existence of a so-called "state" which is not worthy of the name.

The statement calls for convening the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the capital of an independent country by a consensus of all the member nations through diplomatic channels.

● **The Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea** July 22 issued a statement reaffirming the firm stand of Madagascar not to go to the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Unions scheduled in Seoul.

The statement says:

The designation of Seoul, south Korea, as the venue of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is a result of the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and its intrigues to cover up its aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres in south Korea. South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. and the south Korean "regime" is a puppet regime executing their colonial and war policies.

To go to Seoul wrongly chosen as the venue of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference would mean recognizing "two Koreas" instead of one Korea and particularly recognizing the Chon Du Hwan military fascist "regime."

This would also mean laying a bigger obstacle in the way of Korea's reunification and spelling misfortunes and sufferings to the entire Korean people.

We call upon other member nations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to actively respond to the just stand and action of many progressive and anti-imperialist countries of the world refusing to go to Seoul, the venue of the Union's 70th Conference.

● **The delegation of the Japan Saitama Prefectural Solidarity Committee for Supporting Koryo's Reunification headed by Masateru Matsumura,** vice-Chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and General-Secretary of the Saitama Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Realisation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo issued a statement in Pyongyang on July 25.

The statement says:

The scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul in October is an offspring of the political intrigues of the U.S. and its stooges for painting south Korea as an "independent state" and hastening the creation of "two Koreas" and a ruse to camouflage the colonial military fascist rule and new war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea.

The U.S. must withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all their nuclear weapons and military equipment.

The U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta must promptly give up the "two Koreas" plot.

We oppose and pungently denounce the scheme to frame up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

The Chon Du Hwan junta must step down from the seat of the dictatorial "regime" without delay.

We resolutely support the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democratisation of the south Korean people and are convinced of their victory.

We support the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the convocation of a joint conference of political parties and public organisations of north and south to discuss the question of withdrawing U.S. troops from south Korea.

We denounce the scheme of the U.S. and south Korean junta to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul.

● **The Provoo Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Finland** recently issued a statement in connection with the fact that the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference is to be held in Seoul. It said:

We consider that the designation of Seoul as the venue of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference is a wrong step.

The convocation of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul will increase the international tensions.

We think that the venue of international function and meeting must be a country which can ease the international tensions to the greatest extent.

Judging from all facts, we regard Seoul as unfit for the venue of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

● A recent issue of the **Swedish Paper "Gnistan"** said:

The convocation of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in fascist south Korea, a colony of the United States, runs counter to the will of the Korean people.

This contravenes the democratic character of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and means supporting the infiltration of military monopoly capital into south Korea.

The United States staged the largest-scale joint military rehearsal with the south Korean puppet army in a simulated war in Korea.

It was an attack exercise to invade the northern half of Korea and a very dangerous war exercise which made the northern half enter into a semi-war state.

The United States which created this strained situation is scheming to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in south Korea in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea and have the south Korean authorities recognized.

RODONG SINMUN

(Continued from page 4)

tatorship and a parliamentary government does not exist there.

In May when Kim Yong Sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of south Korea, was on a hunger strike, the puppets said that they would "discuss" his demand at the "national assembly", if he stopped fasting. But his five-point demand has never been laid before the "national assembly."

The paper stressed in conclusion:

It can never be justified by any excuse to hold a parliamentary conference in such place where a parliament does not exist in fact and, worse still, under the baton of traitor Chon Du Hwan, a stooge of U.S.

In having Seoul designated as the venue of the conference through intrigues, the U.S. seeks the aim of painting south Korea as an "independent state" and thereby legalizing their colonial rule and putting spurs to the creation of "two Kores."

(第三種郵便物認可)

Korean Nationals in Japan and "Alien Registration Law" (5)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Unnecessary Registration of Occupation, Place of Employment

Resident foreigners are obligated to register him or herself and give information concerning 20 items under the Alien Registration Law. When there is a change in any of these items, resident foreigners are required to make an application for a change in the registration.

The law obligates foreigners to apply for a change within 14 days from the day on which a change takes place in "resident," "name," "nationality", "occupation," "status of residence," "period of stay," or "name and location of office" out of the total 20 items. The items are considered important to control and regulate resident foreigners, so that resident foreigners are obligated to report such changes within 14 days.

In case there is a change in "address in the home country," "passport number," "date of issue of passport," "name of house holder" or "personal relationship to house holder," resident foreigners are not required to report changes in such matters within 14 days. Changes related to these items may be reported at the first available opportunity, for example, when applying for exchange, reissuance or renewal of registration certificates, registration of changes in items in which changes should be reported within 14 days.

Residence, occupation and place of employment out of the items, in which changes should be reported within 14 days are closely related to the living of resident Koreans.

Residences of Korean nationals change frequently, partly because of the discriminatory measures against them of the Japanese authorities.

When resident foreigners change their residence (including to places within the same city, ward, town or village), they are required to file "an application for registration of alteration of registered items" to mayors or heads of wards, towns or villages and make an application for a change in their residence within 14 days from the day on which a change takes place.

The Residence Register Law which applies to the Japanese people stipulates that in case there is a change in residence, he or she is required to report a change within 14 days, just as the Alien Registration Law does.

When a registrant violates a regulation, he or she shall be administratively fined under the Residence Register Law, while he or she shall be fined under the Alien Registration Law.

It is urged to simplify administrative work in this respect as part of administrative and fiscal reforms.

In November 1974, the Administrative Management and Inspection Committee at the request of the Japanese Government submitted a "report on reforms concerning government approval business".

In its report, the Administrative Management and Inspection Committee recommends that the Administrative Management Agency allow resident foreigners to report changes in occupation and place of employment at the first available opportunity, for example, when applying for reissuance or renewal of registration certificates.

The National Liaison Council on Affairs of the Alien Registration Law demanded that the Government ease regulations concerning application for a change within 14 days, on grounds of reducing excessive administrative work.

The Resident Registration Law doesn't require application for a change in case a change has taken place in occupation or place of employment.

The actual conditions of occupations and place of employment of resident Koreans are not good.

A large number of Koreans engage in service industries including catering businesses, construction work, rag-and-bone business, day laborer's work, etc. Their jobs are not stable.

Nevertheless, resident Koreans are obligated to report changes in the above-mentioned items within 14 days after a change. This obligation is hard for resident Koreans to fulfill.

The Japanese Government maintains its stance to obligate resident foreigners to make an application for a change in occupation or place of employment within 14 days.

". . . In concrete, the number of foreigners is on the increase who are engaged in activities other than those permitted by their occupations and places of employment are important to control and regulate such foreigners. These (occupation and place of employment) are important matters concerning tax administration, too." (Reply by Director Otaka of the Immigration Bureau made in the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, on Apr. 12, 1982)

As revealed in his remarks, the question of guaranteeing the human rights of resident foreigners is ignored, and emphasis is made on the need to control and regulate resident foreigners.

Due to measures to grant special permanent residence and measures taken to ease conditions for general permanent residence, a large number of resident Koreans are granted permanent residence. They are mainly those Koreans who have lived in Japan since pre-war days (exactly speaking, since before September 2, 1945) or their children. No conditions for permanent residence for such resident Koreans are specified.

They are treated as different from those short-term visitors, whose status of residence is specified, and from other foreigners.

Undue Heavy Penalty

The Alien Registration Law punishes those who violate it. The punishment stipulated in the law reveals its suppressive nature.

Matters related to status and residence should be dealt with as matters concerning to civil and administrative affairs. Therefore it is unjustifiable to treat such matters as criminal cases and permit the police authorities to interfere in these matters.

The primary aim of the Alien Registration Law as well as that of the Family Registration Act and the Residence Registrar Law, should be to make clear the status and residences of the registrants. The Alien Registration Law is applied to foreigners and the Family Registration Act and the Residence Registrar Law to Japanese.

Those who violates the Residence Registrar Law are fined—"an administrative punishment". A fine in this case is distinct from a fine in criminal cases. The fine stipulated in the Residence Registrar Law aims to maintain administrative order. In fact no one has ever been fined for violating the Residence Registrar Law.

On the other hand, a violation of the Alien Registration Law is treated as a criminal case and a violator is liable to a penalty. Therefore, violators of the law become convicts.

It is a matter of common sense that punishments should be balanced socially with crimes.

This is the principle established in modern criminal law as the "principle of balanced penalty."

Asked in the 96th Diet by an opposition Dietman why penalty is imposed on violators of the Alien Registration Law, the Japanese Government said in reply, "to guarantee performance of duties," or "to ensure observation of duties."

This shows the Japanese Government's stance is to maintain this system to impose unduly heavy penalties on the violators of the Alien Registration Law, deviating from the purpose of the law.

Due to the partial amendment of the Alien Registration Law in 1982, paragraph on confinement and penal servitude were deleted. Those who fail to carry their alien registration certificates are fined. However, violators of his regulation (always to carry an alien registration certificate) are fined up to 200,000 yen (30,000 yen before the law was amended)

In case of even a day's delay in reporting a change in registered matters within 14 days, he or she may be subjected to up to one year of confinement or penal servitude, or a fine of up to two hundred thousand yen.

One year of penal servitude is heavier than the punishment for the crime of gambling and accidental homicide according to the criminal law.

In case he or she were to be fined for violation of the law administratively, the police authorities would not in a position to investigate a violator. But penalties including penal servitude, or fine according to the criminal law are stipulated, the Criminal Procedure Act is applied to violators and the police authorities can arrest, detain violators and search their houses.

The Alien Registration Law impose penalties on violators so that police authorities are able to investigate them whenever deemed necessary.

Matters related to resident Koreans have been regarded as matters related to the maintenance of public peace and order.

The Japanese Government needs a system by which they can always keep a watch on resident Koreans' activities and suppress them in case of need.

This system is supplied by the Alien Registration Law and the punishments stipulated in the law are effective suppressive measures for the purpose.

The Alien Registration Law functions as a means of legally controlling and watching resident foreigners, in particular, resident Koreans.

The Japanese authorities are able to arrest, detain and forcibly investigate those violators whenever deemed necessary, on grounds of trivial acts violating the Alien Registration Law.

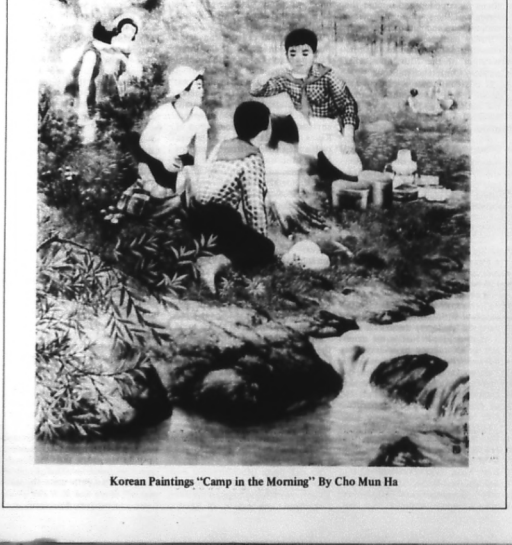
The Japanese authorities can arrest a Korean resident as a "criminal caught in the act of failure to carry his or her alien registration certificate," in case of failure to carry his or her alien registration certificate.

The Japanese authorities hiked the upper limit of fines for violating the Alien Registration Law to 200,000 yen from the previous 30,000 yen, which, they said, was decided after considering price hikes and other matters.

To punish violators with a fine of up to 200,000 yen ignores the actual situation of resident Koreans. The sum of 200,000 yen amounts to the average monthly basic salary of public officials.

A Korean minor 16 years of age is incapable of paying a fine in case he or she violates the law and is fined.

The Japanese authorities should abolish penalties stipulated in the Alien Registration Law and punish violators of the law with a fine equivalent to that imposed on the violators of the Family Registration Act or the Residence Registrar Law. (Concluded)



Korean Paintings "Camp in the Morning" By Cho Mun Ha

Resident Korean Magician Awarded Gold Prize at Int'l Contest

An Song U, a 24 years old young resident Korean magician, won the gold prize at the "55th I.B.M. International Magic Contest" held in early July in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The contest was vied with 35 magicians from five countries. The contest was attended by 1,300 members of the International Brotherhood Magicians (I.B.M.) from the world over.

The contest was a widely recognized magic contest which is held every year.

An Song U, living in Higashinari, Osaka City, has continued to hold his magic shows among resident Koreans.

He was the first Korean magician who attended the contest held in Honolulu and won the gold prize.

It was the first time for An Song U to attend the international competition.

Asked what he thought when he was awarded the gold prize, he answered:

"The names of winners were announced by the judges, and when I heard my name 'An Song U' called, I was really surprised.

"As a Korean and a resident Korean youth, I thought that it was my honor to attend the international competition of magicians. I was pleased to have been able to show Korea through my magic at the contest.

"Now I am proud of being a Korean. So far I have lived and studied and shown my magic arts here in Japan, maintaining my national identity. It is thanks to the DPRK which has always expressed its concern about us resident Koreans and to my Korean compatriots who have consistently encouraged me.

"My parents and my elder brother were glad to hear that I was awarded the gold prize at the contest. My friends and compatriots telephoned me and congratulated me."

An Song U attended the Nakaosaka Korean Elementary School and Junior High School. He graduated from the Osaka Korean High School.

From his childhood he cherished a desire to be a magician. In his junior high school days he taught himself magic arts and showed his arts in various gatherings held by compatriots and was popular among them.

"It was in 1973 when I met members of the National Mansudae Art Troupe visited our school when I was a student of a senior high school. My magic arts were still amateurish then. But I showed my magic which I had taught myself, in front of members of the National Mansudae Art Troupe.

"They seemed to enjoy my inexperienced magic show. They encouraged me to practise magic arts and be an excellent magician.

"At that time I made up my mind to be a professional Korean magician and contribute to Chongryun's (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) work through my magic."

After graduating from the Osaka Korean High School, he began to study magic arts in earnest, while helping his father's work-metal processing.

An Song U joins a semiprofessional club of magicians in Osaka.

He continued to practise his magic. In 1978 he participated in a competition held by the NTB Broadcasting Corporation as one of its TV program and was awarded a master's prize. A special prize was also awarded him at the "Magic Tour in Japan," a Japanese magic contest and was also awarded a special prize in "Tricks Competition" in 1979.

An Song U said:

An Song U, a resident Korean magician, showed his magic "Our Dream" with his wife at the contest held in Honolulu, Hawaii, early July.

He was awarded the gold prize at the contest.

"My magic art, I think, is of great value, as resident compatriots enjoy it.

"First of all I want to show my magic arts to Korean nationals living in Japan and next to compatriots in the home country."

He has shown his magic to resident compatriots and through his show he has improved his art and created his original magic techniques.

He has attended many gatherings organized by the Chongryun headquarters, branches and chapters and the Osaka Korean Song and Dance Circle Troupe to entertain resident Koreans.

In January this year, a "Magic Evening" was successfully held with the participation of some 1,300 Korean compatriots in Osaka.

For this meeting, he had studied and created new magic feats for 3 months. He took out small and big umbrellas without a break on the stage in harmony with Korean light music. The title of this magic was "Our Dream".

On these umbrellas were letters reading "Korea Is One". This magic was performed at the international contest held in Hawaii.

An Song U added:

"I would like to devise an original magic art with national characteristic points, which will encourage and entertain resident compatriots.

"I will continue my practice in order to be an excellent Korean magician to pass as a magician of the world level."

Earlier on July 24, he showed his gold-prize-awarded magic to Korean youths at a meeting organized by the Ikuno Nam chapter of the Korean Youth League in Japan.

(Continued from page 3)

The Philippine delegate A. Paris said the U.S. who has turned south Korea into a colony, a military base are using it against the progressive countries of Asia. He called for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and for the dismantling of foreign military bases.

William Wilson, former British member of Parliament, pointed out that military exercises for new war are frequently staged these days in south Korea. He stated that due attention should be paid to the influence the aggravated tensions in this region exert on the world situation.

Silvano Lora, delegate of the Dominican Republic, said south Korea is a place where democracy is obliterated and human rights are most ruthlessly violated. If Korea is to be reunified, the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from south Korea, the fascist dictatorship be liquidated and democracy realized, he stressed.

Pathirana Taya, Sri Lankan delegate, said:

We oppose the holding of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the Olympic Games in south Korea, a U.S. colony, where the military fascist rule exists and peace, democracy and stability are wrecked, and whose existence possible only with the support of the United States.

Back home, we should exercise influence upon our governments and parliaments, so they might not send their delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the Olympic Games.

We support the fair and above-board policy of national reunification set forth by the great President Kim Il Sung and express solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for its realisation.

Nyamyn Luvsnchultem, Chairman of the Mongolian Peace Committee, stressed:

To remove tensions in the far east and the Korean Peninsula and reunify the country independently and peacefully it is imperative to have many fair proposals of the DPRK Government for national reunification carried into practice.

Besides, delegates of many countries including Finland, Nepal, Mauritius, Panama, Guyana, El Salvador, Syria, Angola, Cyprus, the United States, Nicaragua, Cape Verde, Madagascar and Peru referred to the danger of war created on the Korean Peninsula and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

FOREIGN DELS. TO PYONGYANG (June 1–June 30)

JUNE 3

* A delegation of the Beijing Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, China, headed by its Chairman Han Kai

* A delegation of the Scientific and Technical Union of Bulgaria

* Professor of philosophy at Alborg University, Denmark, Lennart Noermeklit

* A Japanese women's volleyball team (Kanebo) to attend the Third International Women's Volleyball Tournament

JUNE 4

* Song Bae Sik and Kim Gwan Ok, Korean residents in the United States

JUNE 6

* B.R. Patil, Director of the Research Council for Social Development of India

JUNE 7

* A party workers delegation of the Cuban Communist Party

* A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Paul Andre Tsilanizara, Chief of the Toamasina provincial region of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution

* An Indian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Manoranjan Ihra, professor of Banaras Hindu University of India

* A delegation of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of Chileans

* Comrades-In-Arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden headed by Juan Delgado

* H. Lata Swarup, Vice-Chancellor of Kanpur University of India, and her husband

* A delegation of scholars of Nehru University of India headed by R.R. Krishnan, professor of the university

* Nabeel Ahmad Mostafa, Manager of the Wael Bookshop of Egypt

JUNE 10

* A delegation of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Science headed by Otto Hagemann, vice-President of the Academy.

* A Thai friendship delegation headed by Kongsag Lewmanomont, Vice-Governor of Ratchaburi Province, Thailand

* A delegation of Chinese machine building headed by He Guangyuan, Vice-Minister of Machine Building of China.

JUNE 11

A Sierra Leonean delegation for friendship and solidarity headed by Edward Joseph Akar, vice-Chairman of the Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

* A Tunisian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Ben Meriem Amor, Secretary General of the Zaghouan Regional Cultural Committee of the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia

* Opata Mete-Kole, Secretary of the Ghana Institute of Journalism

JUNE 13

* Delegation of the Bulgarian Cultural Committee headed by the member of its leadership and Director of the Cultural Institute

* A delegation of the Indian Youth Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung headed by its Chief Balzor Singh Chauhan

* A delegation of the Stockholm Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Sweden headed by Helge Ahlstedt.

* A Hungarian TV cameramen's group

JUNE 14

* A delegation of the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIA) headed by its managing director Air Vice-Marshal Wiqar Azim

* Henri Julien, administrator delegate of Fracorail, France, and his party

* A government information and radio broadcasting delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Minister of Information and Radio Broadcasting David Anyoti

JUNE 15

* Dr. Subnadra Subba Dahal of Tribhuvan University of Nepal

JUNE 17

* Chinese and Bulgarian calisthenic teams to participate in the 4th International Calisthenic Tournament

* John Nkengong Munie, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Cameroon

* A delegation of Liedekerke City, Belgium, headed by its Mayor Adolf Clement Laurent

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Ecuadorian University headed by Professor Oswaldo Larriva Alvarado

* T.J. Lemuel Forde, delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Sierra Leone and Director of the Institute of Education of Sierra Leonean University

JUNE 20

* A Cuban table tennis team to attend the Third Pyongyang International Table Tennis Invitational Tournament

* Jerzy Bauer, Deputy Director of the Publication and Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Department of the Polish Foreign Ministry

JUNE 21

* Govind Narain Srivastava, Secretary General of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, and his wife

JUNE 23

Hungarian and Soviet calisthenic teams to attend the 4th International Calisthenic Tournament

JUNE 24

* A delegation of Niamey University, Niger, headed by its Director Abdou Hamani

* A Bulgarian table tennis team to attend the Third Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament

* A Romanian calisthenic team to attend the Forth International Calisthenic Tournament

JUNE 28

* A Delegation of the Niigata District headquarters of the National Railway Workers Union of Japan headed by its Chairman Kamata Katsumasa

* A table-tennis team of China (Jiangxi) to participate in the Third Pyongyang International Invitational Table-Tennis Tournament

* GDR and Czechoslovak table-tennis teams

JUNE 30

* R.Y. Thomas, Senior Executive Office of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ghana

* A Polish table tennis team for participating in the Third Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament

(KCNA)

Tokyo Declaration (Gist)

The following is a gist of a Tokyo Declaration adopted at the 1983 World Conference against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo from Aug. 1 to 3, 1983:

(1) We reject the notion of deterring nuclear war through a balance of terror, since it necessarily leads to an endless escalation of the arms race and to the domination of our societies by militarism. We take actions to dissolve the military blocs that are the major causes of this escalation.

(2) We must resolutely condemn the concept which reagards war as limitable, manageable and winnable, particularly because of its alarmingly inhumane and, criminal nature in presupposing the actual use of these weapons of mass destruction. In this connection, we strongly oppose the deployment of all nuclear weapons, in particular medium-range nuclear missiles, whether in Europe, Asia, the Pacific or elsewhere, and demand the cancellation of planned deployment and the removal of existing missiles.

(3) We denounce with our utmost indignation an array of perilous, devilish schemes of nuclear war developed recently which contemplate fighting out a nuclear war for several months to inflict irreparable damage on the population of the adversary while seeking one's own survival at the cost of tens of millions of lives.

(4) We strongly demand the complete prohibition of all research, development, testing, manufacture, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear weapons. In particular, we demand the conclusion of a treaty outlawing the use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances as a crime against humanity and its civilization, essentially because neither the "just" nor the "unjust" sides can escape from the effects of the nuclear weapons once used. We support a nuclear freeze agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union as an essential first step towards this long-term goal. We also demand that initiatives such as no-first-use of nuclear weapons or unilateral nuclear disarmament, among others, be pursued. Any bilateral or multilateral measures for arms control and disarmament must entertain a definitive prospect of evolving forthwith into comprehensive and binding disarmament measures.

(5) The peace we are demanding is not merely an absence of war. Peace is the creation of a world which is free from colonialism, racism, oppression, poverty and sexism.

We recognize the contribution women have made in initiating and sustaining the grassroots movements of many countries, and we believe that peace can be better achieved when women and men share political power and integrate personal and political opposition to all forms of violence and oppression.

The recognition of the right of nations and peoples to self-determination and self-reliance, paving the way for the establishment of a new international economic order where social justice and human rights are ensured and protected, is a precondition to world peace.

We support and express our solidarity with peoples of the world in their struggle against aggression. The Conference supports the struggle for a nuclear-free and independent Pacific and struggles for liberation in Latin America, Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the Third World.

We express our deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, particularly the dangerous local conflicts such as the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, the unresolved Palestinian question, the Lebanese situation and the Cyprus issue, all of which add to the growing global instability.

We support the struggle against Zionism and apartheid, the struggle for the peaceful unification of Korea and the struggle for the right of self-determination of the North American and other indigenous peoples.

(6) In striving to make each country and each region of the world nuclear-free, we demand the removal of all foreign military bases and troops and of all foreign military vessels, aircraft and communications facilities which constitute the elements of a nuclear strategy. At the same time, we call on local communities the world over to make themselves nuclear-free.

(7) We support and express solidarity with the anti-nuclear and disarmament movements of the Japanese people which oppose port-calls by US vessels equipped with nuclear weapons such as cruise missiles, the reinforcement of nuclear bases, the continuing increase in military spending and government intervention in compilation of school textbooks, as Japan deepens its involvement in the US Far Eastern nuclear strategy.

(8) The damage inflicted upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the first nuclear bombing attack in history, together with the consequences of the development and testing of nuclear weapons visited upon the indigenous peoples of the Pacific islands and the military personnel involved, must be investigated in detail and made known to the political and military leaders as well as the general citizenry of every country. To this end, we need to establish appropriate organizations expeditiously in Japan and elsewhere through broad popular cooperation. We unequivocally demand that political and military leaders in all countries give serious heed to the warning issued by the committee of experts of the World Health Organization regarding expected damage ensuing from a possible nuclear war, and that they choose the path toward the prevention, not preparation, of nuclear war.

We demand that the long-term health effects studies of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki also be conducted by the World Health Organization. Furthermore, all data in possession of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF) and the United States Armed Forces Pathology Laboratory should be made available for independent review.

Surviving Hibakusha – or A-bomb victims – of Hiroshima and Nagasaki of various nationalities and places of residence, including Japan, Korea, US and Canada, who are living witnesses of the inferno of nuclear war. We also sympathize with the victims of nuclear tests conducted by the US, Britain and France, among others, as well as radiation workers and victims of accidents at nuclear facilities around the world. We voice our concern over the predicament of all these nuclear victims, who face misery and hardships without adequate assistance. We note with particular concern the lack of any substantial relief measures for the A-bomb victims by the governments of the United States and Japan, and demand that these two governments, as well as other governments concerned, take adequate relief measures based on the principle of state compensation. And we must all step up our relief efforts for the Hibakusha who will before long all die of old age. We must inherit their experiences and strive to apply them to our present task of preventing nuclear war and effecting nuclear disarmament.

(10) We recognize the link between the nuclear fuel cycle – from uranium mining to nuclear waste disposal – and nuclear proliferation, and oppose the military use of nuclear energy. We sternly warn against hazards inherent in the nuclear fuel cycle, and express our profound solidarity with the indigenous peoples of North America, Australia, Namibia and South Africa who have been deprived of their lands and are exposed to the danger of radioactive contamination. We especially demand on behalf of all he participants of this conference in Tokyo that the Japanese government immediately and unconditionally abandon its plan to dump nuclear wastes in the Pacific Ocean which belongs to all human beings and our future generations, while similarly opposing such ocean dumping elsewhere by all others.

(9) In the past several years, people around the world have acted in concert to stage massive demonstrations for peace that have moved history. In the Third World, people are relentlessly struggling to liberate themselves from exploitation and oppression. Hundreds of millions of people have newly awoken to the fatal threat posed by nuclear arms and have begun to ring the bell of warning. We are convinced that it is the people who are the ultimate makers of history and that realization of a genuine, lasting peace is incumbent on whether we, the people, succeed in mustering our energies as required by this supreme task. The threat we face is terrible and imminent. Those who still remain silent about nuclear weapons are as guilty as those who produce and use them. We call on people everywhere to take up our individual responsibility to work for peace and refuse to cooperate in our extinction. Let us seize all possible opportunity, including the one around the forthcoming United Nations Disarmament Week in October for international joint actions, to mobilize all our potential power to exert pressure upon those who dare to toy with nuclear weapons, and let us wage unrelenting campaigns with mutual inspiration till the day when they are compelled to abandon their evil enterprise. These are our demands to the peoples and governments of the world.

No More Hiroshima !
No More Nagasaki !
No More Hibakusha !
No More Wars !

August 3, 1983

1983 World Conference against A & H Bombs, Tokyo

U.S. Should Withdraw Its Troops and Nuclear Weapons From S. Korea

Speech of Mr. Paik Jong Won

Here is a summary of a speech made by Mr. Paik Jong Won, head of a Korean National Peace Committee delegation at the first-day plenary meeting.

Today, mankind is at the crossroad: Either a new world war or peace.

Now, the real danger of nuclear shootout is growing in Northeast Asian, Central American and the Caribbean regions, Middle East and Europe, and South Africa. In particular, the Korean Peninsula is the midst of many years of explosive tensions.

Still today when 30 years have elapsed since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, in south Korea there are nuclear weapons whose combined yield is 1,000 times the A-Bomb dropped on Hiroshima and some 40,000 U.S. troops. The "Washington Post" made public on May 2, 1983 that the U.S. Defence Department plans to deploy even neutron bombs in south Korea.

The Reagan administration schemes to deploy in south Korea now the "Lance" missiles, "Pershing" medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles, and are bringing in and around south Korea great quantities of means of nuclear war, including "B-52" strategic bombers and "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of carrying neutron bombs.

It is not of recent occurrence that the U.S. planned to use a nuclear weapon on the Korean Peninsula. In the past, Truman and Eisenhower did so, and more recently U.S. army chief of staff Meyer said on Jan. 22, 1983 in Seoul that the United States would use nuclear weapons in case of Korean contingency. He said the nuclear option is "far simpler here (in south Korea) than in Europe where consultation have to be made with 15 different sovereign nations.

Our particular attention goes to U.S. air force units based in Yokota, Iwakuni, Sasebo and Okinawa which are being readied to launch nuclear sorties on Korea.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it may be easily expanded beyond the bounds of Korea. In that case, there will be no chance for Japan to remain unaffected by a nuclear spillover.

The fundamental reason for about 40 years of territorial division of Korea lies in the continued presence of the U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons in south Korea.

Unless the U.S. forces are withdrawn from south Korea, it is impossible to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and attain peace and security in Asia.

Our firm conviction is that the removal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the country's reunification through forming a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be in complete accord with the will and interests of the Korean people and a major boon to the peace and security of the neighboring countries.

We will resolutely struggle to abolish all nuclear weapons and create nuclear-free peace zones in many parts of the world in order to remove the danger of nuclear holocaust and preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Mr. Paik Jong Won makes a speech at the Aug. 1 plenary meeting of the World Conference against A&H Bombs.

(Continued from page 1)

defector this year following Kim Song Bae, a south Korean businessman who sought political asylum in Pyongyang in May 1983.

The youth, hailing from Oksan-ri, Maso sub-county, Sochon County, South Chungchong Province, said, explaining his motive of coming over to the north:

I left my home when I was 14 years old and went to Seoul in the hope that in the city I would get a job and earn money to study. I found employment at "Taehwasa", a precious metals workshop, and had to do work with my slender fingers.

I had never eaten my fill nor had had a peaceful sleep due to the maltreatment of the employer who knew nothing but money. I was forced to work all night.

I heard from fishermen who had been to the north and old men a dream-like story that in the north under the administration of the great General Kim Il Sung, there is neither shoeshin boy nor a beggar in the streets, young people of any age are studying free of charge, being supplied even with clothes by the state and working people are evenly well off.

He continued:

After that I thought in my heart that I must go over to the north unanimously longed for by the people in the south and live a worthy, hopeful life.

With a determination to cross over to the north I thought for many a day and finally succeeded in crossing over the truce line to the north on July 18 to be embraced in the north which I had so eagerly longed for.

Deeply rejoiced over the realisation of his desire to come over to the north, Yun Gwon Sok said in a choced voice: My heart is now filled with the hope for a new life and with the eager desire to bring my bright hope of youth along this road I chose.

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